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would point to a possible existence of two forms. This involves a question of the correct application of the fortunately few synonyms heretofore grouped under *Testudo serpentina* Linnæus, which may be restricted to the northern or extremely keeled form. *Chelydra lacertina* Schweigger is virtually identical. The remaining *Chelydra emarginata* of Agassiz may then refer to the southern form, or at least to that common in the Delaware Valley and south.

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## COLOR CHANGES IN COLLARED LIZARDS.

Last summer it was my good fortune to be able to study Bailey's Collared Lizard (*Crotaphytes collaris*) in the Painted Desert of northern Arizona. Those which I observed were found only in localities where the volcanic or other rock occurred in piles, or was scattered over the ground. The lizards were generally seen perched upon one of these rocks. During the cooler hours of the day they were nearly always a dark, dirty gray, but when the air was warm and the lizards became more active, the color changed to a bright emerald green. This was in the country of the sandstone rocks. Where the black lava rock occurred the great majority of the lizards were of the same dark color, even when active and during the sunny part of the day. In this latter country they were a perfect example of protective coloration, but the green ones seem quite conspicuous, unless one could imagine a resemblance to the short grass, which occurred irregularly.

I have two specimens in captivity, and notice this same color change during the day. In the

morning, or when the air is cool, they lie sluggishly on the bottom of the cage, or under a rock, and at such times they are of this dark color and show no desire to feed. When the sun strikes their cage, however, they scramble around in a lively manner, their lighter colors begin to show, and they snap up meal worms eagerly.

They are good feeders, quite hardy, and are very gentle, never offering to bite.

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## FISHES IN THE WATER-SUPPLY OF WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

On April 15, 1910, we visited Mr. Alfred D. Poole at Wilmington, who offered us every opportunity to examine the fishes in the filter-beds. These are fed from the reservoir, which is supplied from the Brandywine Creek, at a considerable distance. After the water was drawn off, we found the following: *Abramis crysoleucas*, *Notropis hudsonius amarus*, *N. analostanus*, *N. cornutus*, *Cyprinus carpio*, *Catostomus commersonii*, *Ameiurus nebulosus*, *Lepomis auritus*, *Eupomotis gibbosus* and *Boleosoma nigrum olmstedii*. On September 24, 1910, we again inspected other of the filter-beds, finding all of the above except *Ameiurus nebulosus*, besides the following additional species: *Anguilla chrisypa*, *Semotilus bullaris*, *Ameiurus catus* and *Micropterus dolomieu*. On November 20 and 21, 1913, we again visited Wilmington, and examined the reservoir after the water was drawn off. We found it contained the following: *Notropis analostanus*, *Cyprinus carpio*, *Anguilla chrisypa*, *Lepomis auritus*, *Eupomotis gibbosus* and *Micropterus salmoides*. These lists are quite interesting as showing the variety of species which gradually stock artifi-